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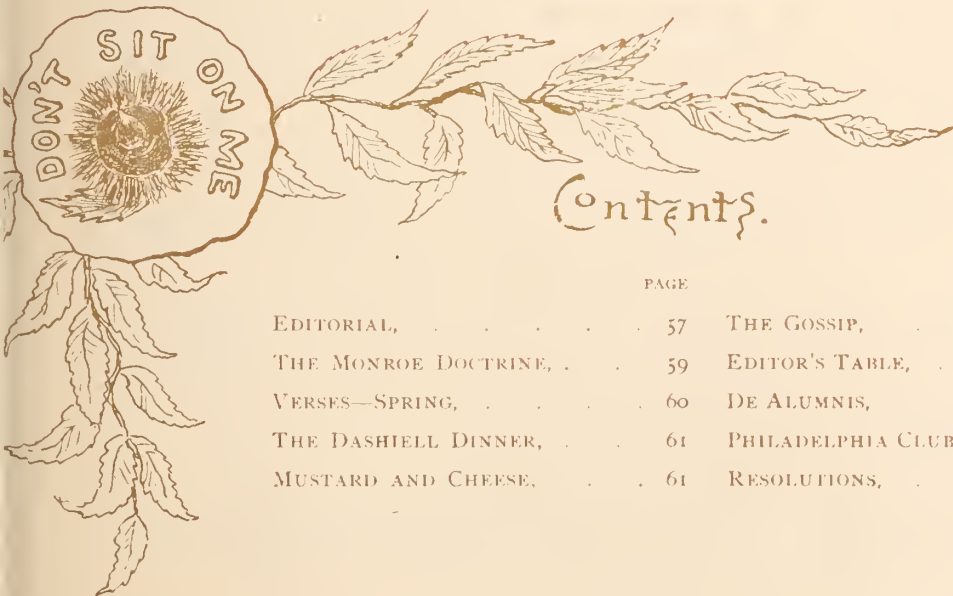
Dr W H Chandler jun 96

Lehigh

Burns

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For further information and for Register, address

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE LEHIGH BURR.

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EDITORIAL.

IT may be well to call the attention of subscribers to the fact that after February 1st, all unpaid subscriptions will be \$2.25. We urge the college men especially to pay as soon as possible, and thereby save fifty cents.

THERE has been a general feeling among Lehigh men that the *Epitome*, and in fact all college publications, should be confined entirely to Lehigh talent. In other words, that no artistic or literary work should be accepted from any one who is not an undergraduate or an alumnus. This is simply another phase of Lehigh's effort for purity in all her organizations, but in this instance the true amateur spirit is carried too far.

The prizes offered by the Board to the college for the best literary and artistic work will no doubt draw some material which would not otherwise be forthcoming.

It is to be regretted that it is necessary to offer prizes to induce the college to take an interest, but over-loaded with regular work as the men are here, and when literary talent is at as low an ebb as it is here at present, the plan is certainly a good one.

From a business standpoint, the outlook is somewhat darker than usual. Owing to the financial troubles of the past two or three years, all college publications have suffered; especially is this the case at present. The managers of the *Epitome* are no doubt meeting

with many difficulties, and the college should not only lend a good financial support when the book is issued in May, but also at the present time, by sending in contributions in the way of work.

The editors are now well under way with their work, and if an *Epitome* was ever known to be issued on time, we may reasonably expect it this year.

AS USUAL, the question of when, where and how the cap and gown shall be worn, and also if it shall be worn at all, has been occupying the minds of the Seniors, and has been the subject of much discussion in the class meetings. Each year this small flame raises a cloud of smoke and generally ends in each man wearing the cap or gown, or both, how, when and where he chooses.

Why anyone should wish to inconvenience himself for two weeks or a month before graduation with these insignia, seems strange. To walk around with a tassel blowing first in one eye and then the other, and a loose flowing robe to get entangled in, is not the pleasantest thing to look forward to, yet some men seem to enjoy it.

The custom of wearing the cap and gown on graduation day is a good one. It lends a dignity to the appearance of the men and makes the ceremonies much more impressive. It is to be hoped that the Class of 'Ninety-seven

will, as a whole, wear the cap and gown on graduation, and that they will not be worn for a month or more by a few.

IN another column is a brief account of the last meeting of the Mustard and Cheese. We are pleased to see the interest which is taken in the organization this year by the members, and we believe that this interest will be shared by the college at large, especially as the Glee and Banjo Club has retired from the boards.

Up to within a year the Mustard and Cheese has received the most substantial support from the college—large numbers of men competing for the cast, and good attendance at the performances. This year the club is contemplating seriously the project of taking a short trip out of town—probably to Baltimore and Washington.

There is not a doubt in the minds of any one as to the advisability of taking the trip, provided it will pay its own expenses. The willingness of the members to meet their own expenses and hotel bills is very commendable and their part of the expenses would be a very large "drop in the bucket" in settling up accounts, although the call on each man would not be great. The management should not overlook this, but, of course, this would not be taken advantage of unless the trip failed to pay expenses.

Now, in regard to the question of expenses, the club can get a reduction from regular rates in nearly every direction of expenditure; they can get a reduction in transportation, hotel bill, and in the rent of the house. As to getting a full house, men in the club from the two cities believe that good houses can be gotten. Washington has always been partial to amateur performances and this, coupled with the fact that Lehigh has a long list of friends there, is sufficient to guarantee a good house.

In Baltimore, though the conditions may be somewhat different, one must not overlook the fact that Lehigh's name has become a familiar one, due in a great degree to the annual Thanksgiving Day game with the Maryland Athletic Club, as well as to the large number of alumni and friends living in that city. Moreover, the play coming just after Lent would be certain to be attended better than it would at any other season.

That the scheme is a venture must be admitted; but how slow would be the world's progress, if nothing were attempted which had not succeeded before! One can not say absolutely that the performance would draw full houses, but we can say that there is every reason to believe that the trip would pay for itself, and, granting that it would, it should be taken.

THE ALL-AROUND MAN.

In the fall he played at foot-ball,
And played the season through.
In winter he played a banjo,
And sang in the Glee Club, too.
In the spring he swung a racquet,
And base-ball, too, played he.
In one year he graduated
With the degree "G. B."

—*Bowdoin Orient.*

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

TWO cardinal principles have guided the United States in her foreign policy. The first is that doctrine of neutrality as laid down by Washington, warning the nation against entangling alliances; the second is the Monroe Doctrine, whose origin, enforcement and value, we will endeavor to explain.

In 1815 the emperors of Austria and Russia and the king of Prussia concluded a treaty, known as the Holy Alliance. This league was based on the belief in the theory of the divine rights of kings, and the subordinating of politics to the Christian religion. The ultimate object of this union was expressed later in a secret treaty, in which those sovereigns mutually agreed "To put an end to the system of representative governments in Europe," and "To destroy the liberty of the press."

At that time Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, and the other Spanish American colonies were in open revolt, and this spirit of independence had continued to spread until Spain's efforts to crush it became hopeless. Indeed, the Spaniards themselves seemed to have imbibed this spirit of freedom, and in 1822 Spain was in the throes of revolution. True then to its object, the Alliance began to act. France, which had secretly become a member of the Alliance, at its bidding invaded Spain, suppressed the insurrection, and placed Ferdinand VII on the throne. But the Alliance went further and resolved to assist Spain in crushing the revolutionary spirit of her colonies, with the expectation of establishing its system in the subjected territories. But the principles of the Alliance were so antagonistic to constitutional government, and religious liberty, that England viewed with alarm its growing power.

Canning, the British Premier, suggested to the American Minister that the United States join England in protesting against such inter-

ference in America. The value of Canning's suggestion was at once seen, but in order to include all nations in such a protest, it was resolved to act independent of England. Advised by Jefferson and Madison, and ably assisted by that grand old Roman, John Quincy Adams, in 1823, President Monroe, in his message to Congress, formulated the doctrine which bears his name. This doctrine embodied two distinct principles:

1. America was no longer to be considered by European nations as soil for colonization.
2. Interference by any European power with an American government that had declared its independence and maintained it, would be considered by the United States as an unfriendly act.

To these might be added a third principle which grew out of the second, namely:

No power could extend its political system to any portion of America, without endangering the peace and safety of the United States.

Such, in brief, is the origin of the Monroe Doctrine, declared by many to be our second "Declaration of Independence." It marked the day when the United States took its place among the powers of the world, no longer as a loose-jointed republic, but as a strong united people stretching forth its arm in defence of the weak. Nevermore was the Alliance to rear its head. Nevermore were those despoilers of Poland, those ravishers of nationality and political freedom, to be feared by the nations of the world. America left to herself was to follow her own destinies and work out her own civilization.

Since its formation, the doctrine has been advanced with emphasis but twice. In 1861 Spain, England and France united against Mexico to compel the payment of indemnities to their citizens for losses incurred during the revolutionary periods in Mexico. But after landing troops at Vera Cruz, it was found that

France aimed at the overthrow of the Mexican government. Thereupon Spain and England withdrew. But France kept on and established an empire with Maximilian of Austria as emperor. The United States was then engaged in the Civil War, and although protesting against this violation of good faith, she was unable to interfere. But in 1866, the rebellion having ended, Sheridan was dispatched with a powerful army to the Mexican border. France was compelled to withdraw her troops, Maximilian left to himself met defeat and death with a heroism that half redeemed his fate, and Napoleon's dreams of a Latin empire in the West were shattered forever.

The second occasion was in the Venezuela controversy. England, on no higher authority than a disputed boundary line, seized and settled land claimed by Venezuela. The United States notified England that this was as much a violation of the Monroe Doctrine as though she had seized the land by conquest, and proposed arbitration to settle the dispute. England declined to arbitrate, declared the Monroe Doctrine obsolete and no part of international law, and denied the right of the United States to interfere. The United States replied by appointing a commission of five men to determine the correct boundary line,

and by resolving to uphold their decision to the full extent of its power.

Before the commission furnished a report, England retired from her original stand, practically acknowledged the right of the United States to stand by the Monroe Doctrine, and agreed to arbitrate the disputed territory. Today the Monroe Doctrine is stronger than ever.

That the Monroe Doctrine has been a blessing to American governments, no one will deny. Before its announcements, European encroachments had filled the land from Mexico to Brazil with war and bloodshed. Now peace and plenty is seen on every hand. The world may never recognize it as international law. "America for Americans" is a stinging thorn in Europe's side. Those nations which rob Asia, which quarrel over Africa, can ill brook the thought of losing American wealth and industry. Through it Spanish illiteracy, Russian absolutism, English tyranny have all lost their terrors. The Monroe Doctrine stands as the bulwark of American growth and prosperity; a harbinger of peace, offering health and strength to all, and as such it will stand as long as our Republican Government will stand—the glory of a free, united people. *Ross V. Hood.*

SPRING.

HE was a "perpetual motion" man;
Not an earthly force could "drop" him.
Your "goose was cooked," once he began,
And you hadn't the luck to stop him.

As soon as he'd talked a soul to rest,
He would try to find another;
And shortly he'd be laid abreast
His cold and clammy brother.

He had a revolving point of view—
Saw his subject from every way;
After he'd pierced it through and through,
He'd look at its top for a year and a day.

No doubt, reader, you're fairly wild
Evolving this singular thing—
Our hero opened his watch when a child,
And foolishly swallowed the spring.

His remarks must have once been begun—
They *never* had a conclusion,
His audience always dispersed in a run,
Without their hats, in confusion.

He'd "scrap" away with his mother-in-law—
She "wasn't so worse" as a talker;
With statements which had many a flaw,
He was the man who could balk her.

Ere long the churchyards all were filled,
Filled, even to overflowing,
Because this man who'd ne'er be stilled
Could not refrain from blowing.

THE DASHIELL DINNER.

IT has been decided to give a dinner, under the auspices of the Lehigh University Club of New York, to Dr. Paul J. Dashiell, on Saturday, January 30th, at 7 p.m., at the Hotel Savoy, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The club has cheerfully entered into this movement to honor one whose distinguished services in the athletic world have reflected so much of credit upon our Alma Mater.

The dinner will no doubt be a great success, and there will be a number of prominent athletic men present. Among those invited will be Messrs. J. H. Sears, of Harvard; Alexander Moffat, of Princeton; John C. Bell, of University of Pennsylvania; Walter Camp, of Yale; and Professor S. M. Dennis, of Cornell; who, together with Dr. Dashiell, comprised the committee on the Revision of Rules. Professor Deland, of Harvard; Messrs. Casper Whitney, of Harper's Weekly; and Burr McIntosh, of Princeton; and several others of note will also be present.

As the dinner is given in Dr. Dashiell's honor, the committee are anxious that as many be present as possible in order that the compliment to him may be the greater. They

are especially anxious that the undergraduate body of the University be well represented and urge every one who is able to attend.

The speechmaking will doubtless deal largely with foot-ball, and for this reason it would certainly be very profitable for some of our team to be present.

The price of the dinner will be \$5.00 a plate, and guests other than Lehigh men will be welcome and may be invited upon their host's responsibility, by notifying the secretary of such intention, in order that a place may be provided for them.

The committee of arrangements are: Robert G. Cooke, President; Robert B. Honeyman, Robert H. E. Porter, J. Hollis Wells; Garrett B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Rollin H. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Frank P. Howe, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ralph W. Lee, Washington, D. C.; Arthur Long, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; F. R. Coates, Stamford Conn.; F. H. Gunsolus, South Bethlehem, Pa.; H. L. Bell, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Charles McK. Leoser, Secretary, 34 Beaver Street, New York.

MUSTARD AND CHEESE.

A MEETING of the Mustard and Cheese was held at the Sigma Phi house, on Wednesday evening. Among other subjects considered, was the proposition of the resident alumni members of the club, to give a curtain raiser. Their offer was unanimously accepted after a short discussion.


Some copies of plays which had been kindly forwarded the club by Mr. Daly, last year's coach, were talked over, and the character of the play to be given was practically decided upon. Unless very strong reasons to the contrary are brought to bear, the play

finally selected will be a farce comedy, as it is evidently best suited to the conditions.

The subject of a short trip immediately after the lent was brought up and met with much favorable support. Mr. Holderness gave an account of the interviews he had had with theatrical managers of two of the best theatres of Washington. It was suggested that in the event of the trip not meeting its own expenses, the members assume their personal expenses on the trip, and the idea was concurred in by all those present. Mr. Holderness also said that he had interviewed

the manager of a first-class hotel in Washington, and he had promised to give the club "rates". It was found, too, that the club

would be given a considerable reduction in transportation rates, which is very encouraging information.



THE GOSSIP.

WHEN The Gossip was returning from his Christmas vacation, he entered the parlor car, for The Gossip had not quite spent all his Christmas funds, and as the seats were so unusually comfortable, he fell to thinking.

He started with his best girl, then he thought of the sofa cushion she was making for him, and then he thought of college. He thought that he had come back and that he found that the faculty had abolished the absence system, and that one did not have to go to a class, if he felt indisposed.

Then he saw a notice on the bulletin board saying that repentance had at last overtaken the faculty for the error of their ways and that they were going to refund all the money that had been seized from unfortunate students, in the matter of five dollar "rees." Then the heart of The Gossip was lifted up and he was exceedingly glad, for he knew he was owed thirty "sinkers."

In his joy he rushed out and saw a building that he had not noticed before, and he knew that the Lehigh Valley had at last paid a dividend and that the long looked for mechanical laboratory was built.

While he was gazing at its beautiful architecture he saw—and then woke up to hear "Betzlem and Sous Betzlem, a-all out, don't forget your baggage or babies."

The Gossip wishes his friends a Happy New Year. May they all be as prosperous

as pawn-brokers and milkmen—for the former gets two hundred per cent. on his capital and the latter can't fail unless his pump breaks.

There are lots of things which crowd into one's brain at the beginning of a new year. The most prominent of all is whether we will all be "alive and kicking" this time next year. Whether we'll all be alive is the doubtful point, that, if alive, we'll all be "kicking" is an assured fact, for it is every man's birthright to kick. Of course some people have more "kicks coming to them" (to use a slang expression) than others. If a man owes twice as much money as he could scrape together in a year or two, he has obviously more right to grumble than a man who has one foot in the same boat but who can borrow all the money he wants.

May be The Gossip is an Uncle Podger but somehow everything seems to go wrong with him. This has set him to wondering whether he is an exception to a rule or whether he falls under one—whether everything goes wrong with everybody all the time, or whether nothing goes wrong with anybody at all. Probably neither—we all joggle laboriously up hill one day and slide down gaily the next. It's hard to be happy while we're joggling up, but if we really consider it we're sliding happily most of the time. We all have our work to do, it must be done, or we will have to pack our trunks—so let us accept the in-

evitable; the less a machine creaks the less will be the lost motion.

* * *

The Gossip always likes to share the troubles and anxieties of the student's life and is greatly diverted by the many little instances of human nature he comes across. The different phases of college life and the various types of college men afford features of exceptional interest to the onlooker. Perhaps the most interesting of all is the man who comes back early (?) during the Christmas vacation to study. This poor unfortunate has unwisely let things slip a bit during the term but hopes, by devoting five or six days before college reopens, to put himself on his feet once more. He leaves for home with the firm intention that five days at the outside shall see him back again and hard at work. Christmas comes with all its joys and finds him having a glorious time. The days slip by until a week has elapsed unawares. It takes him rather aback when he realizes how time has flown, but he excuses himself with the resolution to study twice as hard when he once starts. He has several engagements for the next few days which cannot possibly be broken, so he stays through them. At last, however, he manages to tear himself away from the bosom of his family and returns to work about three days before college opens. Of course nobody expects a fellow to study the day he gets back, so he spends the time in unpacking his trunks and cursing his hard luck. About the third day he manages to get down to work and has just about time enough to get out his lessons for the first recitations. "Alas, poor fellow!" The Gossip says to himself "A day of retribution is coming about the last of the month." The Gossip is feign to quote an old saying adapted to the occasion, namely: "The way to flunking out is paved with good resolutions."

* * *

The Gossip never was addicted to writing verses; it is a vice he never had. He appreciates the fact that the verse of amateurs is

responsible, directly or indirectly, for at least nine-tenths of all the horrible crimes that we read about in the daily papers.

The Gossip says he never was—but he is now; since he saw "The Rival Poets" The Gossip has been inspired four times—twice he was inspired out in the middle of a field and he didn't have a pencil to write down the inspiration with. Another time he was inspired while going up in an elevator, the dumb elevator boy would not stop the elevator so that idea got away too. They—those three lost ideas were the best The Gossip ever had, and should have been pickled in alcohol for future use in THE BURR.

But the other day while The Gossip was waiting for a car, he was inspired again. He had a pencil and wrote down the following striking lines, abounding in metaphor, simili, synecdoche, compound lithographs and figures of speech. The verse is called:

THE LAUNCHING.

High upon the shore she lies,
Her smokestacks pierce the morning skies—
If the water in the dock don't freeze,
She'll float—oh, monarch of the C's!

* * *

The Gossip got a "bid" to a New Year dance a few weeks ago. But he didn't go, because he didn't feel that he knew the people well enough to do justice to himself or the supper. It's awfully hard for The Gossip to eat comfortably—that is, to eat until he feels comfortable, when he knows there are a lot of people watching him and saying, "Oh, dear, dear, dear, what a —." The Gossip can't stand that. On the other hand it's hard to stand by and see chicken salad (with no necks in it) and croquetts that you *know* haven't anything in them that ought not to be there, going to waste.

Well, The Gossip digressed a good deal about the vulgar subject of eating. Now for the dance. The Gossip is sorry he didn't go. Nearly everyone of The Gossip's old school mates was there, and he would sooner have

lost his interest in heaven than miss that dance if he had known who was going to come to it, or coming to go to it.

First of all there was Mary Land, she came with Jack Straw and May Hogany. Anna Litics was there, leaning heavily on the arm of Will Dôit. She hasn't been feeling well since the step ladder fell out of the pear tree on her head.

Alex Trocution and his cousin Alex Tricity were there, but Alex Tricity kept running around sparking the girls so much, The Gossip could not see much of him. The Gossip used to play with Alex Tricity when he was a boy; Mr. and Mrs. Keeter and Amos Keeter.

Belle Igerant and Ben Dover came together; that's the first time Belle had on a party "dress."

The Gossip had a fight with Mag Nesia—she was there, and Ida Fichster. Philip Ena brought Dan de Lion. He has a joke; he says he thinks he's a dandy Lion—and you

have to laugh, if you don't he won't give you any more cigars out of his father's office. Hans Off and The Ology—they're keeping a beer saloon on Water Street. The Gossip never knew them very well.

Mrs. Sippy was there chaperoning Miss Zury, who lives next door to her. Jim Nasium and Dina Mometer, and they brought her Aunty Toxine.

Manda Lin was there, but she seemed to be all unstrung. Mike Robe was there, and brought his cousin Anne Malculæ.

The Gossip nearly fainted when he heard someone else was there—his old girl, Charlotte Russe; Why was'nt The Gossip there? He could have taken her in at supper. Two of the old people there were M. Tee and his wife. They still have their son Burn.

The Gossip was certainly foolish for not going to the dance as he used to play in the back yards of most of the people there, except Mike Robe's and Anne Malculæ's.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

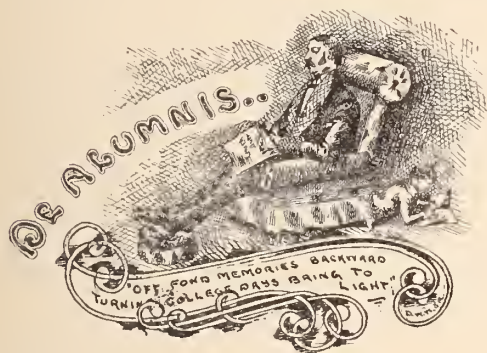
AN editorial in *The Wells College Chronicle*, the first number of which has recently been received by The Table, contains one or two statements or ideas that may be applicable to Lehigh men, and to other college men for that matter. "Someone has said that the purpose of a college course is to learn something about everything; after the undergraduate work is finished one should know everything about something." In the first place The Table wonders if it is possible to realize both these conditions; in the second place is it desirable to do so? and lastly, which is the more desirable, and for the accomplishment of which should the college man devote himself?

The tendency now-a-days is to specialize. The field in almost every branch of learning has been made so broad by the progress of the world, and the spirit of competition, that

it has become necessary for a man, for a business firm or corporation, to specialize to a greater or less extent, in order to realize any degree of success from their undertakings. In engineering, in law, in medicine, in literature, it has gradually become necessary to limit one's field of operations or study, to carefully crawl out to the end of a single branch of the tree, and finally drop off into the unknown, instead of clambering to the top, placing a foot on a few projecting branches and then sliding down again battered and worn, to the starting point. In the first instance one makes and seizes one's opportunity, in the second one waits for it. After all, however, it depends entirely upon what one's ultimate object is, whether it is "success", or —nothing. By which vague and vapid nonsense, The Table arrives at the conclusion that a college man should "know everything about something."

And yet to "learn something about everything" is far from undesirable; in fact without doing so, a man becomes narrow-minded, a mere machine, and very possibly is unable to make a good selection of that something, "about which he should know everything." So we concede that it is highly desirable that a man enter into everything that may tend to make him broaden his vision, and to do so he must get a "smattering" of every subject, and experience. However, the desirability of this must necessarily be made conditional on the individual's object, or lack of object. As to the possibility of knowing both "something

about everything and everything about something," The Table believes it depends upon the individual. In most college courses he will be placed in the path leading to the latter, and it depends entirely on himself whether he will go out of his way and exert himself to gain the former. That both are desirable there is no doubt, and finally, The Table begs leave to quote one more idea from *The Wells College Chronicle*, to the effect that everyone should have a "particular line of thought in which they feel that their opinions are always worthy of respect."



—Milnor B. Paret, '78, is an engineer on the Kansas City Terminal Construction Co., Lake Charles, Louisiana.

—A. H. Whiting, ex-'96, is with an electric company in Samford, Conn.

—T. H. Hardcastle, '80, is practicing law in Denver, Col.

—Wm. B. Hammond is in the insurance business in Harrisburg, Pa.

—W. A. Stevenson, '88, is located in Sayre, Pa.

—Harry Toulmin, '86, is practicing medicine in Philadelphia.

—R. H. E. Porter, '89, is with the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Co., New York City.

—John T. Loomis, '92, is connected with the Phila. & Reading R. R. in Philadelphia.

—G. W. Snyder, '85, is supervisor No. 3 of the P. & E. R. R. division of the Pennsylvania R. R.

—G. C. Hutchinson, '94, is with the Cass Realty Corporation, New York City.

—C. W. Throckmorton, '93, is with the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. He is located in New York City.

—W. T. Goodnow, '83, is general manager of the Cayuta Wheel and Foundry Company.

—Cornelius De Witt is located in Norfolk, Va.

—C. E. Shipley, '94, is with the Cambell & Zell Co., Baltimore, Md.

—J. T. Cambell, '92, is practicing law in Philadelphia.

—Murray B. Augur is trainmaster of the Buffalo Division of the Lehigh Valley R. R.

—R. M. Tarleton is assistant to W. H. James, Superintendent of the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company in Omaha, Neb.

—S. P. Curtis, '96, is with the Newark Gas Co., Newark, N. J.

—W. H. Mussey, '96, is in Philadelphia, working in the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

—W. W. Blunt, '89, is in London doing some important work for the Westinghouse Electric Co.

—C. F. Warriner, '95, is with Thomson & Co., Civil Engineers, New York.

—Edgar Campbell, '89, is Rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Phoenixville, Pa.

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